

imprisoned—acts were the full expression of the sentiment, 'Liberty or Death'—in strict obedience to resolutions. Let us hearken to the voice of Massachusetts uttered in these modern days, when most of our heroes were patriots, and resolutions are ranked among the cheapest of commodities. In 1835, when the first vapors of annexation began to gather along the Southern horizon, Massachusetts, through her Representatives, thus spoke:

Whereas, Such a measure (as the annexation of Texas) would involve great wrong to Mexico, and otherwise be of evil precedent, injurious to the rights, and dishonorable to the character of this country, &c.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the people of Massachusetts, earnestly and solemnly protest against the incorporation of Texas into the United States, and declare that no action, or compromise, for such purpose, by the Government of the United States, will be binding on the people of this State.

Be it well spoken; fair warning.

'E'en in our ashes, live their wonted fires.'

The Texas clouds soon dispersed, or hid themselves in caves, or went down behind the Alleghenies; the trumpet of political salvation was sounded; Whig harmonies rose from every hamlet, and were borne on every breeze; the hour of redemption had come. For nearly five years, Texas swayed and smouldered, undisturbed, in her infancy. Then came Tyler to the work. Tyler, not so much a traitor to his own principles, as a monument of Whig folly—waved his Presidential wand over the dark abyss, and the political sky, in the Texas quarter, was again overcast. Massachusetts snuffed the danger, and in 1843, thus spoke:

Resolved, That under no circumstances whatever, can the people of Massachusetts regard the proposition to admit Texas into the Union, in any other light than as dangerous to its continuance in peace, in prosperity, and in the enjoyment of those blessings which it is the object of a free government to secure.

Nothing very brave here, but worth something, as the opinions of a Locofoco majority.

The annexation of Texas, by means of loans and land-grants, triumphing over loose morals and greedy parties; the danger is becoming imminent; and Massachusetts, in 1844, uttered a sharper note. Here it is:

Resolved, That Massachusetts is determined to submit to undelimited powers in no body of men on earth.

Here is something of the 'original spirit.' Its force will be fully comprehended only as we connect it with the resolutions of 1838 and 1843.

Soon after its passage, the battle commenced. The Baltimore Convention inscribed 'Slavery' on the banners of Locofocoism, and the annexation of Texas suddenly became a purely Democratic measure. It was thought there might, possibly, exist a small portion of decency among those who had, from ignorance, encircled their necks with the partisan collars of Locofocoism, and 'Texas' was put forth, or held forth as circumstances required; but as soon, however, as the success of Polk was placed beyond the reach of chance, 'Texas' was announced as having been the leading measure of the canvass, and, therefore, it was claimed that the people had sanctioned, by their votes, the plot of annexation. Congress assembled, and the work commenced. Annexation, in some form, was now regarded as an event sure to take place. It was not, not only to enter protests, but to declare the basis of future action. Massachusetts, true to her ancient reputation, and true to her principles—so often and so lately solemnly reiterated—once more, in 1845, uttered her warning cry, as follows:

Resolved, That Massachusetts has never delegated the power to admit into the Union, States or Territories, without or beyond the original limits of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That such an act (as the admission of Texas) would have no binding force, whatever, on the people of Massachusetts.

But, notwithstanding all this—notwithstanding that Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont had entered similar protests, and made, subsequently, the same declaration—Texas was annexed. Villany, bribery, knavery, treachery, and cowardice—the essential elements of Slavery and Locofocoism—constituted the force by which the annexation resolution was carried. What then, under the circumstances became the right duty of Massachusetts? She had solemnly and deliberately declared that she had never delegated power to admit into the Union, States or Territories, without or beyond the original limits of the Constitution of the United States. She had, also, solemnly and deliberately declared that she would submit to undelimited powers in no body of men on earth. Up to this time, her ancient character had been maintained; her original spirit had been constantly manifested—manifested, to be sure, at a time when no alarming consequences were likely immediately to follow. But who, that was familiar with her history, and had gathered strength and patriotism from the contemplation of her glorious annals, in the darkest period of her existence, for a moment doubted either her purpose, her courage, or her strength? Was Massachusetts—that noble Commonwealth, which had first rocked the cradle of American Liberty, and stood around it, and guarded it, as the heretics guarded the Ark of the Covenant—who had, alone, in her weakness, braved the threats and arms of the mightiest power on earth—was she, at last, to succumb to the impudence and daring of a band of slave-drivers and their sycophant allies? Was she to eat her own protestations and declarations, and endeavor to cover up her shame and ignominy with the mantle of submission and silence? Who would have dared to do this? Who, even in imagination? Alas! who now dares to deny it? Who now disputes that Massachusetts has sunk down to the level, prostrate and despoiled, at the feet of the slave power? So far as the present Legislature may be considered as having spoken her sentiments and exhibited her spirit, she has absolved herself from all the glorious declarations which she made in the strength of her original spirit, and surrendered up to the demands of slaveholding conquerors, not only her liberties, but her reputation and honor, and stands confessed before mankind, as the most cowardly, pusillanimous, and contemptible State in the Union.—*Norfolk Co. (Whig) American.*

The present Senate of Massachusetts—confessedly the weakest, as a whole, that has ever been convened in the halls of the Capitol—has proved strong enough to drag her down to an abyss of infamy, lower than has been reached by any of her sisters. Our manifestoes were the longest and the loudest, and our submission and surrender, therefore, have been the most abject and disgraceful. Senators have endeavored to hide the proclivities of their tastes and dispositions, or their cowardice, by affecting to be weary of the repetition of the same sentiments. They say that the voice of Massachusetts has been heard in regard to this matter, and that it will stand without the help of reiteration. Poor, miserable, truckling lying excuse. The voice of Massachusetts has not been uttered at all, in reference to the present aspect of the case, unless the drivelling abortions of the late legislative session may be deemed an utterance. Massachusetts enounced her purposes, and proclaimed her rights, under the Constitution, before the deed was done. When the act had been consummated, it was her duty, not only to her country, but to her conscience, to announce her determination—distinctly, systematically, and legally—for their direction, guide, and protection. If her people, then, should disregard the requisitions of the General Government in this matter, they would know whether they could rely upon the arm of their own State Government, to shield them from the consequences of such disobedience. That Massachusetts had this, in advance, declared her sentiments was the reason—the strong reason, and the only reason—why it was her duty to complete the work, by a final vote, after the act, against which she protested, had been completed. There was a beginning, a middle, and should have been an end. If there had been no previous resolutions, there would have been no necessity for a subsequent one. If we had uttered no voice of protest, warning, or admonition, in the long interval from the hatching of the plot to its consummation, we might have well kept silence, at last, when it was all over; but, because we made known our sentiments, repeatedly, during the whole period of incubation, we were bound to confirm and proclaim them, in regular form, as soon as an opportunity was offered, after the final consummation.—*Ibid.*

It is exceedingly rare that a political paper thus dares to burst the trammels of party, and to bestow censure where silence is usually observed.

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Independent Democrat.

PATRIOTISM.

We have been amused, of late, to witness how naturally some men prize their patriotism, as though the article was a staple which was born and must die with them. The Texas pro-slavery patriots of this State, after having surrendered the whole country into the hands of the slave power, and involved us in war with a neighboring republic, are absolutely horrified that any man should dare be so unpatriotic as to inquire who and what caused our present trouble. 'It is enough,' say these pattern patriots, 'that the country is at war—every patriot will now stand by his country.' Yes, every patriot will stand by his country. But every patriot will not, when he sees his country betrayed and in the wrong, uphold the hands of its betrayers, and rush to headlong ruin. It is the work of patriotism to see that the country is defended as well against traitors within, as foes without.

To punish and drive out our own traitors, is, in fact, the first duty. Without this, no foreign victory can be worth acquiring. To us, therefore, it does not appear so very unpatriotic to tell doubtless, that it has betrayed the liberties and honor of the country. We see no good reason why the people should not now, and at all times, be told the whole truth, in relation to all subjects which involve the weal of the country. If Franklin Pierce and his doughty accomplices, have betrayed the hands of the whole North, we know of no dictate of patriotism which forbids that they should be denounced and scorned. It is the truest dictate of love for country to lash them with a whip of scorpions round the world. The tongue of hissing and the finger of scorn should follow their traitorous deeds. No hypocritical cry of patriotism should save them from the execrations their treachery has infamously earned. But if Franklin Pierce, Henry H. Carroll, & all those names, are so very patriotic as they pretend, why do they not forthwith shoulder their guns, and show the Mexicans some of their patriotism? To our mind, it is not the most conclusive evidence of patriotism to get the country into disgrace and difficulty, and then stand at the distance of five thousand miles from danger, and cry, 'Wolf, wolf!'

Patriotism, like faith, without corresponding works, is dead. Brave words are often the mask, behind which the basest policy hides itself. It does seem to us that the men who have brought Texas, with her slavery and war upon us, ought of all things to insist on a monopoly of the fighting to defend it. It is neither generous nor patriotic to call upon those who have opposed the whole project from the beginning, to peril their lives in defence of an acquisition which they abhor. The commendable confidence demanded of this State for the Texas war, will be confined exclusively to the party and the men who are responsible for the war. A thousand of them, with the whole Central Committee and our present Congressional delegation thrown in, can be spared without detriment to the morals of the people, or the cause of free principles.

IMPROVING AN OPPORTUNITY.

Slave Insurrection.—A Pensacola (Florida) correspondent of the Cincinnati citizen writes under date of May 9, as follows:

'Last night was an anxious one with us; a woman had told her mistress that the servants were determined, as soon as a suitable opportunity offered, to burn the town, and destroy all the white women and children. The citizens were out all night patrolling. They have put one of the negroes in jail. There is great excitement, and every exertion is made to find out the truth of the story. Every body is armed, and some of the streets are so frightened that they keep their pistols loaded. As a great many negroes are employed at the Navy Yard, Commodore Latimer has kept it under martial law. If it had not been found out, God knows what would have become of us here, as there is not a ship in port.'

GOV. BRIGGS.

Governor Briggs will allow us to be a little surprised that he should have, so suddenly, made proclamation in obedience to the requisition of the President for volunteers. If we recollect aright, Governor Briggs was one of the foremost among those who declared that 'annexation' would have no binding force upon Massachusetts, and the very man who thought it would be the basest calumny to suppose that he would submit to such a demand. After Massachusetts had repeatedly declared that she did not hold herself bound to recognize Texas as a part of the Union, and had solemnly proclaimed her determination to submit to no undelimited powers—(as she had pronounced all those exercised in reference to the annexation of a foreign territory to the Union) by the House of Representatives, to be—Governor Briggs ought not—(so it seems to us)—to have submitted for, and in the name of Massachusetts, without her consent. He should have called a session of the Legislature, and left the decision of the question to the representatives of the people. We have presented Massachusetts to the reader, this week, as the heretics guarded the Ark of the Covenant—who had, alone, in her weakness, braved the threats and arms of the mightiest power on earth—was she, at last, to succumb to the impudence and daring of a band of slave-drivers and their sycophant allies? Was she to eat her own protestations and declarations, and endeavor to cover up her shame and ignominy with the mantle of submission and silence? Who would have dared to do this? Who, even in imagination? Alas! who now dares to deny it? Who now disputes that Massachusetts has sunk down to the level, prostrate and despoiled, at the feet of the slave power? So far as the present Legislature may be considered as having spoken her sentiments and exhibited her spirit, she has absolved herself from all the glorious declarations which she made in the strength of her original spirit, and surrendered up to the demands of slaveholding conquerors, not only her liberties, but her reputation and honor, and stands confessed before mankind, as the most cowardly, pusillanimous, and contemptible State in the Union.—*Norfolk Co. (Whig) American.*

Gov. Briggs has issued his proclamation calling for one regiment of volunteers. If he was about to continue until their services are required in the field, but few that go will ever return. Their friends, if they shall leave any, will be enabled, however, to console themselves with the reflection, that the dead died in behalf of the cause of human bondage, and that is 'glory enough' for a northern dough-face.—*Ibid.*

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, JUNE 5, 1846.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION assembled in FANEUIL HALL, in Boston, pursuant to public notice, May 26, 1846.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. the Convention was called to order by Francis Jackson.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Charles Lenox Remond, E. D. Hudson and Samuel Mooney, were appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. They made the following report, which was adopted:

President, Francis Jackson, of Boston.

Vice Presidents, Seth Sprague, of Duxbury; Edmund Quincy, of Dedham; Abby Kelley Foster, of Weymouth; William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem.

Secretaries, J. C. Hathaway, of Farmington, N. Y. Paulina S. Wright, of Philadelphia.

Edmund Quincy moved that a committee of twelve be appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and that they be considered members of the Convention; and said the list was different from what it had been in previous years—that he had heretofore been accustomed to attend these meetings, and take part therein as a member, but that now he did not know whether he was a member or not—that the call extended only to the members and friends of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, instead of to all the friends of the cause, as heretofore.

Edmund Quincy replied that the call did not extend to pro-slavery men, or to the enemies of either of the above mentioned societies; but that all persons heretofore had been permitted to speak by courtesy, but not considered as members of the Convention.

G. W. F. Mellen moved that all persons present, or to be present, be invited to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

Edmund Quincy moved an amendment as follows: That all persons present, or to be present, be invited to take part in the discussions of this convention, which was unanimously adopted.

The President of the Convention then announced the names of the following persons as a Business Committee:—William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wm. H. Channing, Maria W. Chapman, Charles C. Burleigh, Abby Kelley Foster, E. D. Hudson, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Brooke, Oliver Johnson, C. K. Whipple, Mary Grew, and Betsy Cowles.

Loring Moody, John M. Fiske, and J. M. Spear, were appointed a Committee on the roll and finance. During the absence of the Business Committee, the Convention was addressed by Father Henry of Palmer.

Edmund Quincy, on behalf of the Business Committee, made the following report, in part:

Resolved, That if the Governor or the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall do any act to aid the Government of the United States in prosecuting this infamous invasion of Mexican territory and rights, obey its requisitions for troops, or co-operate in any way to assist it in this war, or to give it countenance, they will deserve the contempt of all honest men, and be recreant to duty, to liberty, and to the Constitution, and especially base and execrable, since they have repeatedly and almost unanimously declared that that act, which originates the war, (the annexation of Texas), Massachusetts would refuse to acknowledge as legal, and described the annexation as 'an alarming encroachment upon the rights of the Union, a perversion of the principles of republican government, and a deliberate assault on the compromises of the Constitution, and as demanding the strenuous, united, and persevering opposition of all persons, who claim to be the friends of human liberty.'

Resolved, That the conduct of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have voted for appropriations toward this disgraceful attack on Mexico, or co-operated in any way to support the war in behalf of slavery, is a disgrace to themselves, to the spirit of the age in which we live, and to the Commonwealth whose feelings and principles they so basely misrepresent—and is a fitting appendix to the course of men, who, at one time, in their folly, laughed at the thought that Texas could ever be annexed to this country;—then proclaimed, in their hypocrisy, that such annexation would be an utter overthrow of the Constitution;—and now, when the act is done, in contemptible subservience avow the principle that Texas is to be defended, as our country, by all hearts and all arms.

Resolved, That we see mournful evidence of the utter corruption of public feeling and religious principle among us, in the fact that any State, however degraded, even a State made up of slaveholders, could dare so to outrage the sentiment of the age, the opinion of Christendom, the dictates of humanity, the principles of justice, and the law of God, as to do to its prisoners a man whose act and end will rank him among the martyrs of this last reformation, and place Maryland on the page of history, by the side of Alva and Jeffries, with Smithfield and the Inquisition.

Resolved, That we charge upon the American church the guilt of the death of Charles T. Torrey;—and are strengthened in our conviction, that that cannot be the Church of Christ, which, armed with a power almost omnipotent over the moral sentiment of the nation, looks on with indifference, while the few, the very few, of her ministers who are moved to do their duty, one falls in defence of a free press, and one in doing unto others as he would they should do to him;—while their friends have yet to hear from any considerable portion of the American church, the first word of sympathy—their enemies the first word of honest rebuke—and while the sin both sought to extirpate, still finds its abode and most willing defence among the clergy of the land.

G. W. F. Mellen presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, in the Penitentiary of the State of Maryland, for the alleged act of assisting those, called slaves, to escape from their oppressors, is another evidence of the deadly hostility entertained by great numbers in this country, against the rights of man, and therefore it requires the utmost vigilance, on the part of the lovers of liberty, the well-wishers of the human race, and especially of Christians, to see to it, that their own exertions, and that of their fathers, are not failed in making this country the home of the free.

Resolved, That as Granville Sharpe, in 1772, but three years before our revolution, and but seventeen before our Constitution was adopted, did obtain the liberation of the slave, Somerset, by the judgment of Lord Mansfield, through the influence of the writ of Habeas Corpus, when it had previously been asserted by judges, on the English bench, that slaves could be carried to England with impunity; and this slave Somerset having been carried to England by a Virginian planter, made a case which must have been known and talked of by the people of Virginia, as well as by all those who framed the Constitution; and that, as it is by virtue of this writ alone, on which the rights and liberties of the people of this country are based; therefore,

Resolved, That as there are but two cases in which the writ of Habeas Corpus can be constitutionally suspended, viz. when rebellion and foreign invasion the public safety may require it; and no exceptions are made to any persons, or body of persons, but, on the contrary, all being entitled to its privileges—consequently, every person in our land, whatever may be his condition or lot in life, may make use of it for his own, or his friends' advantage, to relieve himself, or them, from any private or public oppression that may be exercised towards them.

Resolved, That as the present government is, and many of the past administrators of the government have been, slaveholders, they have by various expedients endeavored to change the principles of our Constitution, to make use of it for the purpose of enslaving their brother man, according to law, and have at different times endeavored to increase our army and navy, for no other apparent intent than to give greater security in carrying out and continuing so vile an object; therefore,

Resolved, That the American people should take serious alarm at these various attempts, which have of late been so successful; and in order to put a stop to a further progress in this downward road to despotism, in the language of our Constitution, 'to secure liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' it is recommended to all the agents of the Anti-Slavery cause, and especially to that great body of freemen, whether voting as a liberty party, or abstaining from voting, or who have not yet come out of the ranks of the Democrats or the Whigs, that they exert themselves to the utmost, to circulate the above information by the various underground railroads, and all other just and honorable means, to those called slaves in the United States, that they are neither legally nor constitutionally slaves, nor can be held as such; and that by the 4th of July, 1848, which will give ample time to the slaveholder, and to the so called slave, to prepare to sing the song of jubilee, that all persons are in fact, as well as in theory, entitled in this country to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, without any to molest or make afraid.

Resolved, That while we, for the most part, approve of the course, yet we wholly and totally disagree with the doctrine advanced, on the floor of Congress, by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, that we, as individuals, or as a general government, have nothing to do with slavery, as it exists in the various States, or that the framers of our Constitution meant that we should have nothing to do with it, saving when the slaveholder called upon them out of the States in which it may exist, to lend it aid or support; we, on the contrary, assert we are constitutionally bound as individuals, and as a general government, to assist and maintain every person of our

land in their rights and liberties against the authorities of private persons, the State government, or the general government itself—that is to say, that we, as a people, individually and collectively, and as States, have agreed, one with another, each with all, and all with each, to maintain the inalienable rights and liberties of each and every person in the United States, without exceptions, or mental reservations; that we have placed that form of government on record, and before the world, calling it a constitution, but if we now deny it, we either proclaim to the world that we have changed our minds on the subject of human rights, or we stamp the character of our forefathers as among the basest of hypocrites, holding out, as they did, the standard of liberty, while in their hearts they meant to be the most cruel of tyrants, and our own characters as unworthy of being called Christians.

Edmund Quincy moved that the series of resolutions, offered by Mr. Mellen, be referred to the Business Committee, which was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the first two resolutions presented by the Business Committee were taken up for discussion.

The resolutions were supported by Edmund Quincy, William H. Channing, Abby Kelley Foster, John Lory, and W. L. Garrison.

The following resolution was offered by J. C. Hathaway, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Convention will meet at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M., adjourn at 1 P. M., assemble at half-past 2 P. M., adjourn at half-past 5, and meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at half-past 2 o'clock.

Discussions continued on resolutions 1 and 2. Supported by C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, W. L. Garrison, and Seth Sprague.

Song—"The progress of the cause."

Mr. C. Burleigh and William Henry spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were adopted by nearly a unanimous vote. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting assembled at 7 o'clock.

The Business Committee reported the following resolution, which was advocated by Edmund Quincy, Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison:

Resolved, That in the present base and unworthy attitude of Massachusetts, as seen in the light of her past professions and protestations, do we recognize a new proof of the necessary results of an attempted union between Liberty and Slavery, and a fresh argument for the adoption by all lovers of liberty, and of their country, of the motto of the American abolitionists, OF NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 27.

The Convention assembled in the Melodeon at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Giles B. Stebbins, Thomas Donaldson of Ohio, Nathan Evans of Pennsylvania, and Isaac T. Hopper of New York, were added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The discussion was continued on the resolution under consideration at the time of adjournment, and which was supported by Jonathan Walker, William Henry and W. L. Garrison, and opposed by G. W. F. Mellen.

On motion of Abby Kelley Foster, Samuel Brooke, of Ohio, was added to the committee on the roll and finance.

On motion of W. L. Garrison, Mr. A. H. Townley was invited to perform his 'Ode to Liberty,' dedicated to the venerable Seth Sprague, at such hour as may suit his convenience, during the afternoon or evening.

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolution, as an appendix to the one under consideration, and advocated the passage of the same. Origin Bachelier proposed the resolution. Remarks by Abby Kelley Foster, Isaac T. Hopper, and Caleb Stebbins.

Resolved, That the bar of Liberty and Humanity, we impeach GEORGE N. BRIGGS, the author of the proclamation dated yesterday, as perjured on his own principles, as a traitor by his own showing—before whose guilt the infamy of Arnold, and of the Missouri compromise, becomes respectability and decency; since, under oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he calls on the Commonwealth to rally to a war, which is waged to defend and protect an act, (the annexation of Texas), which he has himself so often declared 'a violation of the Constitution,' 'equivalent to dissolution'—a triumph of slavery and despotism—one to which it would be the basest calumny to suppose that Massachusetts would ever submit; and that we call upon the people to forget him as emphatically as they did Mason of Boston, and Shaw of Lancashire, for their treason in 1820.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock.

Opened by a song.

Discussion continued on resolutions, relating to the Mexican war and the Dissolution of the Union—by C. C. Burleigh and Henry Clapp, Jr. The latter was personal and bitter in his remarks towards the Convention, and received the applause of the pro-slavery portion of the audience, of course.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President and addressed by Jonathan Walker.

C. L. Remond presented the following resolution, which he sustained with great ability, but he was frequently interrupted by lawless persons in the gallery.

Whereas, from the foundation of the Federal Government, both the slave population and the nominally free people of color have been oppressed most cruelly, and deprived of their civil, moral and religious rights most wrongfully—patriotism and virtue in them being under the ban of public sentiment, and they being treated worse than aliens, and not allowed to have a country; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the nominally free people of color throughout the free States, to hold simultaneous meetings, and resolve at the present time, that they will not in any instance as heretofore take up arms in defence of the country, until freedom shall be given the slaves in the South, and their own rights recognized in the North.

Mr. A. H. Townley performed, in a highly skillful manner, on the organ, his 'Ode to Liberty,' dedicated to the venerable Seth Sprague. It was received with much applause, and followed by a retort of thanks on the part of Mr. Sprague.

Parker Pillsbury next took the floor, in the midst of a rowdyish tumult in the galleries, which was continued during his speech, so that few could hear what fell from his lips. He maintained a calm front, and exhibited the virtue of patience and good-will in a remarkable degree. He was followed by

W. L. Garrison, who was received with deafening applause and hisses, but it was difficult for him to be heard, except by those near the platform.

Two of the leading rioters having been arrested by the watch, the meeting became quiet, and was very feelingly addressed by Father Henry.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Remond was unanimously adopted.

Thomas T. Stone, of East Machias, Me. next made some highly impressive and encouraging remarks.

Rev. Mr. Willis, of Walpole, N. H. followed, complaining of the harsh and denunciatory language of the abolitionists, and especially their unwillingness to see anything good in the 'Church of Christ.' He was successfully replied to by W. L. Garrison and the Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, who pronounced warm panegyric on Mr. Garrison and the Liberator.

Mr. Rowan, of Boston, (evidently the mouth-piece of the lawless disturbers of the meeting,) took the floor in defence of the war with Mexico, and denounced the members of the Convention as traitors. His remarks created a good deal of merriment.

A vote of thanks for having given what Mr. Rowan called 'his honest sentiments,' was moved by Mr. Garrison, and adopted *ad hoc*.

Noted, That if 11 o'clock, to-morrow morning, be assigned for the consideration of the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 28.

Edmund Quincy in the chair.

The resolutions relating to Gov. Briggs and the Dissolution of the Union were unanimously adopted.

The Torrey resolutions were called up, and advocated by Seth Sprague, Edmund Quincy, Dr. Grandin, Jonathan Walker, Parker Pillsbury, and Paulina S. Wright, who gave a touching account of her interview with Mr. Torrey a few days before his death. Adopted unanimously. Also the following:

Resolved, That we wish the previous conduct of the churches of this city had permitted us to be surprised at the conduct of the Park Street Church, in refusing the use of their house to the funeral services of CHARLES T. TORREY.

At 11 o'clock, (agreeably to assignment,) the National Anti-Slavery Standard was taken up for consideration. Wendell Phillips offered the following resolution, which was sustained by the mover, and by W. L. Garrison, S. S. Foster, A. K. Foster, and E. Quincy, and adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice to hear that the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society have been so fortunate as to secure the services of several efficient friends of the cause, and of names well known not only for their interest in the cause of reform, but for eminence in the republic of letters, to aid in the columns of the 'National Anti-Slavery Standard'—and we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in extending its circulation, and widening its sphere of influence.

A considerable number of new subscribers for the Standard was obtained in the meeting.

On motion, Wm. P. Atkinson and John Allen were added to the Finance Committee.

Edmund Quincy offered the following resolution, which was supported by himself, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Mrs. Thompson, (colored,) of Bangor, and Dr. Grandin, and cordially adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice to hear the cordial invitation extended to our noble brother, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, to visit Scotland during the ensuing summer, hailing it as cheering evidence how gloriously his character and self-devotion have triumphed over the continued efforts of so many and such virulent enemies to misrepresent his position and blacken his fair fame—and we hope his sense of duty and his other engagements will permit him to add his voice to those of other friends now abroad, in rousing Scotland to her duty, and persuading or compelling the Free Church to 'Send back the money.'

The remarks of Mrs. Thompson, in grateful reference to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, created a thrilling sensation in the meeting. Rev. Caleb Stebbins declared that if ever a person spoke by inspiration, it was that woman. He made a very energetic and impressive speech.

Edmund Quincy, on behalf of the business committee, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention calls with satisfaction the purpose of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and the Managers of the Rural Fair, to unite in celebrating the 4th of July at Dedham, in the service of the anti-slavery cause, and warmly urge the presence and co-operation of all the friends of emancipation, in this effort to supply Massachusetts with lecturers.

Wendell Phillips offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hear with the deepest satisfaction from our brother H. C. Wright, the cheering fact that the Evangelical Alliance, which meets this month in London, have shut the door of their association on slaveholders, and representatives from slaveholding churches.

Resolved, That we desire to make our voices heard across the Atlantic, when we attempt to thank our noble brethren in this enterprise, Wm. Douglass and Gerrard, for their efficient service to the cause

